136 164 majority are believed to have been acquired elsewhere. Cases of ancylostomiasis and schistosomiasis are occasionally observed, primarily among non-Bahrainis, yet no indigenous foci of infection are known to exist.

Diseases Spread Chiefly Through the Respiratory Tract

164 **Tuberculosis.** Tuberculosis is widespread, but little precise information is avajlable regarding its prevalence in the local population. The disease is believed to be extensive in Arabia, particularly among 164 the Bedouin. In Bahrain, the migration of 464 workers to and from the mainland, over- 515 crowding and the generally low standards 758 of personal hygiene are regarded as factors influencing the spread of the infection. The facilities for diagnosis and treatment are 734 inadequate. The government operates a 13- 758 bed tuberculosis sanatorium and provides treatment for tuberculous cases in its regular hospitals and dispensaries. It also subsidizes the transportation of certain cases to India for treatment, since many individuals do not respond favorably under the climatic conditions prevailing in Bahrain. About 220 to 350 cases were under observation in government institutions annually from November, 1948, to November, 1950. 164 Pulmonary tuberculosis predominates, but a high rate of nonpulmonary infections also is encountered.

Smallpox. Bahrain is especially vulnerable to the introduction of smallpox from the neighboring Persian Gulf territories, Pakistan and India, and outbreaks are recorded at frequent intervals. Large-scale epidemics were reported in 1941-42 and in 1948-50, with sporadic cases in the intervening years. The most recent epidemic started in December, 1948, in the Hora section of Manama, and spread in a series of localized outbreaks, persisting into 1950. Eighty-six cases were transferred to the quarantine hospital in 1949, and about one third of that number the following year. The percentage of unrecognized infections